

FLEET SAYS, ARMY LEAVES

VERA CRUZ

Americans and Mexicans Clamor To Be Taken Away.

AGUILAR LIKELY TO TAKE CITY

Anges Attacks Guadalupe — Huerta Offers Fortune to Villa.

The American troops who have occupied Vera Cruz had completed last night their preparations for departure this morning on eight transports. It was supposed that General Aguilar, a Carranza partisan, would assume command of the city.

The battleship fleet will remain in Vera Cruz harbor to protect American interests should the need arise.

General Aguilar began a bombardment of Guadalupe, and ex-President Huerta was reported to have offered his fortune and services to Villa.

Americans and Mexicans besieged the American troops with requests to be taken away on the army transports.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Nov. 22.—Specific orders to begin to-morrow the embarkation of the American forces which have occupied Vera Cruz since April 21 last, when the custom house was seized, with a loss of seventeen American lives, are in the hands of Major General Funston, who is in command of the occupation force.

While the land forces will be withdrawn, the battleships in the harbor will remain until further orders. This indicates that there is apprehension as to the result of the evacuation. It is believed that the marines and sailors on the battleships will be able to act in any emergency requiring action by this government.

No orders have been sent to General Funston to turn Vera Cruz over to either faction. He has been instructed merely to leave the city. It is probable that the city will fall into the hands of Carranza, however, as General Aguilar, one of his supporters, is waiting outside the city with troops and will at once march into the city.

General Funston has informed the War Department that he has chartered the Ward Line Antilla for taking away all priests, nuns and other refugees who wish to leave the country.

Flag Still Unsaluted.

The troops were sent to Vera Cruz to compel a salute to the flag by Huerta. The flag has not been saluted, although Huerta has been deposed.

Officials said to-night that the eight transports, with soldiers, marines, horses and full equipment, will be ready to leave Vera Cruz for Galveston within forty-eight hours. Secretary of War Garrison and Assistant Secretary Baughman, who has been acting head of the War Department for the last three days, held a conference to-night, which lasted until midnight, but would not discuss the details of the instructions to General Funston.

It is expected that the battleships in Mexican waters will be withdrawn soon, although Secretary Daniels said to-night that no orders had been issued. The understanding is that the warships will be withdrawn gradually.

Holding Customs Receipts.

The customs receipts collected during the American occupation of Vera Cruz, amounting approximately to \$1,800,000, will be held in trust pending the establishment of a central government in Mexico. There is a lien against the customs receipts in which the French government is interested, and the Department of State has given assurances that no disposition of the funds will be made until a satisfactory settlement is made.

The troops will be carried on the government transports Kilpatrick, Cristobal and Sumner and the transport ship McClellan, an infantry transport. Horses will be loaded on the Kansas, while marines will be taken on the City of Macon, City of Denver and the San Marcos, transports chartered by the government. The army force is estimated to be about 4,200 men, while the marines number about 2,000.

It is undecided whether the four chartered transports will be kept in the Mexican waters at \$1,000,000 a month, or whether the government will attempt to rig the situation in Mexico to the cost of a salute to the Stars and Stripes which was never given.

It has been asserted by some opponents of the President's policy that the upkeep cost of the warships used in the Mexican service will aggregate nearly \$1,000,000 a month. It is said

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8 KILLED; 8 HURT IN FIRES THAT FOLLOW THREAT

Blazes in East Side and West Side Houses Owned by Same Firm.

DEMAND FOR \$1,000 PRECEDES HOLOCAUST

Six of Family Lost in the Flames—Woman Dies from Exposure.

Of a family of seven, only one escaped yesterday morning when flames swept through a tenement house at 408 East 25th st., opposite Bellevue Hospital. Another body was found in the ruins later in the day, and a woman, who had been rescued, died from a heart attack caused by shock and exposure, making the total number of victims eight.

Several tenants were injured, only one of them seriously, it is believed. Two fire captains were bruised when a stairway gave way and dropped them fifteen feet into the ruins.

The building is owned by Gordon, Levy & Co., 230 Grand st., which had no significance at the time, but later in the day gave the police and the Fire Marshal another clue to work on in their investigation. This was after the report came in on a fire at 407 West 53d st. It developed that this building was also owned by the Grand st. concern and that most of its tenants were Italian families.

After the early blaze was under control Inspector Egan, of the Bureau of Combustibles, recognized a man in the street as one who had complained about a year ago that he had received Black Hand threats. Later he admitted that he had received similar letters recently, and as he lived on the third floor of the building, where the fire started, a thorough investigation was ordered.

Phone Mystery in Case.

Egan first heard of the fire through an anonymous telephone message, which conveyed the information that an explosion had preceded the starting of the fire. He went right down to East 25th st., without any order from Headquarters, and while walking about outside the building waiting for the firemen to complete their work he recognized a familiar face.

"You are the man I talked to about a year ago, when you received Black Hand letters, aren't you?" Egan asked.

The man, Gaetano Shambri, who lived on the third floor of the burned building, admitted only that he recalled the incident, but readily consented to go to the district detective bureau. There the records vindicated the inspector, and Shambri then admitted that he had received many letters recently. Last Friday, he added, he had been ordered by telephone to go to Avenue B and 14th st. with \$1,000.

He did not recognize the voice, he said, but knew that failure to comply with the order meant that his life was in danger. He paid no attention to the threat, however. That is why the police will run down the clue that extortionists may have stated the fire to get even with Shambri.

He lived at 443 East 13th st. when he made his original complaint to the police. After he went to East 25th st. he was not bothered until recently. He was worried, he said, even after the phone threat, until he opened the door yesterday morning, after being roused from sleep by the smoke that was penetrating his flat.

Outside the door he saw flames burning brightly, and to him it seemed as if he had started right there in the hallway adjoining his flat. Before escape was cut off he led his wife and two children to the fire escape at the rear, and all four were soon safe. Back in the flat, however, \$100 and several checks belonging to Shambri went up in smoke.

The seven victims of the fire all lived on the third floor, but their bodies were found in the hall of the fifth and top floor near a stairway leading to the roof. Marino Rosata, sixty years old, a piano maker, and his wife, and their niece, Vittoria, twenty-six, and her sister, Marina, twenty-four, Gasparo Rosata, a son, escaped because he elected to try the fire escape instead of the hallway.

Also on the top floor was found the body of Joseph Polidori. The other victim was Mrs. Anna Cataldo. She was rescued from the second floor by Patrolman Kane, of the East 35th st. station, became hysterical and walked the streets for hours until friends found her and took her to the home of her brother, a block from the fire. At the dinner table she suddenly collapsed and died.

The injured, Joseph Coppello is the only one whose condition is grave. He appeared at a window on the third floor and was about to jump when the man badly burned, lying across the sill. They returned to the street the way the patrolman had come.

Other victims who were taken to Bellevue were John Coppello, Charles Callina, Mrs. Frances Uzzo, Frank and Josephine Crisano and their baby, a month old; Captain Daniel E. Davidson, of Engine 3, and Captain William H. Cennine, of Hook and Ladder 24.

Children Thrown to Crowd.

Several others had narrow escapes. Mary and Luigi Rose, sister and brother, jumped from the second floor, and were able to limp away. Philip Solomon and his wife, Josephine, helped their two children down the back fire escape to the second floor and jumped.

SHELLS WRECK TOWN HALL AND MARKET PLACE

Germans Bombard Ypres, Where Allies' Position Was Strong.

BIG GUNS AT WORK IN SOISSONS REGION

Infantry Is Resting, but Franco-British Armies Await New Attack.

London, Nov. 22.—What may have been an attack aimed particularly at the British troops was begun to-day, when the Germans bombarded Ypres with great violence. The result is uncertain, but that the assault had considerable effectiveness is to be inferred from the brief mention in the official French report, which says: "To-day there was a violent bombardment of Ypres, during which the market place and the Town Hall were destroyed."

As recently as the day before yesterday, November 20, the allied position at Ypres was much stronger than had appeared, and while the generals are not of hard fighting in that vicinity, and Ypres had seemed to be a debatable ground at all times. Writing on November 20, however, Colonel E. D. Swinton, the British official eyewitness, whose report was made public to-day, said:

"Regarding the exact situation at Ypres, since certain misstatements to the effect that the Germans had penetrated the town and had been driven out again have apparently been circulated, it is well to state that Ypres is in the hands of the Allies, and that, save for prisoners of war on possible spies, no Germans have succeeded in entering the town or even getting near it. The allied position there is stronger than it ever has been."

Heavy cannonading to-day in the region of Soissons and Vailly is also mentioned in the official report, but elsewhere along the Franco-Belgian battle line the armies seem to be enjoying a long deserved rest.

Infantry attacks have temporarily ceased, and while the generals are laying their plans for their next move the men are getting a chance to rest and to tidy themselves up after a month in the water-soaked trenches.

Germans Again Moving Troops in Belgium

Amsterdam (via London), Nov. 22.—The "Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant" has received a dispatch from Hasselt, Belgium, saying that the military authorities of Landen announced that railway communication with Gembloux, Quevy, Gembloux and Settrond would be stopped Sunday and Monday. Thiel announced that on the same day communication to the north and south would be interrupted.

It is supposed that this interruption of railway communication is in connection with a movement of troops or from Germany. Recently troops arrived at Thiel from Huy.

The Stius correspondent of the "Rotterdamse Courant" has sent the following dispatch to his paper:

"Bruges is now garrisoned by a small force of sailors and marines. On Thursday the troops were dispatched to Middelkerke, south of which place heavy fighting was going on. The losses on both sides have been severe. Great numbers of the family which was sent to Ghent. Three officers and seven men have returned to Ghent from Ypres are all that are left of one regiment of three thousand men who left Ghent for the front a few weeks ago."

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Rotterdam (via London), Nov. 22.—News received here that all train service over a wide area east of Brussels has been suspended is construed to mean that the Germans are now moving troops on a large scale.

MAYOR OF YPRES SHOT AS A SPY

London, Nov. 23.—A "Daily News" correspondent in Northern France says the Mayor of Ypres has been shot by the Allies as a spy.

TWO HEADQUARTERS SAFEGUARD KAISER

Paris, Nov. 22.—Germans captured near Ypres said that ten days ago the Kaiser spent four days at Roulers. Quarters were engaged for him in two houses at opposite ends of the village. The Kaiser wore the uniform of a cavalry sub-lieutenant, and was continually passing from one house to the other. These elaborate precautions are the best compliment to the Allies' air service.

PEACE PLACARDS POSTED IN BERLIN

London, Nov. 23.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the "Daily Mail" says he learns from Berlin that placards are posted nightly in the suburbs of the German capital, demanding peace and containing threats. The police tear the posters down, but they always appear the next night, says the correspondent, and the authorities do not seem anxious to catch the offenders for fear of drawing further attention to the peace situation.

GREAT WAR DEMONSTRATIONS REPORTED FROM PALESTINE

Berlin (via The Hague and London), Nov. 22.—A dispatch from Jaffa, Palestine, says that the British and French forces have been victorious in a battle near the town of Be'er Sheva. The British forces have captured a large number of Turkish soldiers and weapons. The British forces have been victorious in a battle near the town of Be'er Sheva. The British forces have captured a large number of Turkish soldiers and weapons.

MAJOR ANDERSON WOUNDED IN INDIA

Bombay, India, Nov. 22.—Major Anderson, of the 130th (King George's Own) Baluchis, has been fatally bayoneted by a fanatic Mahsud Waziri Sepoy while superintending the embarkation of the regiment for the front in China.

The non-Mahsuds among the Indian troops have become so incensed over the outrage that it has been found necessary to remove all the Mahsuds to a place of safety. It is not known just what prompted the fanatic Mahsud to run amuck at that moment.

Lakewood Laurel House and Laurel in the Pines now open. Special Thanksgiving golf tournament Nov. 26, 27, 28th, Adv.

Germans Again Menace Warsaw and Bombard British at Ypres; Decker and Oman Free to Act

U. S. SHIPS FREE TO ACT IF TURKS BEGIN MASSACRE

Need Not Wait Washington Instructions to Protect Christians.

DANIELS RESCINDS HIS FORMER ORDER

Taken as Indication of Necessity for Use of Firmer Policy.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Nov. 22.—Orders were cabled to-day to Captain Decker of the armored cruiser Tennessee and Captain Oman of the armored cruiser North Carolina giving them free rein to act in case of a massacre of Christians at Smyrna or in any other emergency without awaiting instructions from here. Both warships are now at Chios, Greece, about sixty miles from Smyrna.

The orders which Secretary Daniels sent to the captains of the Tennessee and North Carolina countermanded the previous orders he had sent instructing the captains not to take any steps without first consulting the department. While the orders to-day mean that the naval officers are free to act in an emergency, the Secretary of the Navy, nevertheless, instructed them to exercise extreme caution, so as not to involve this country unnecessarily.

Yields to Criticism.

The new orders from the Navy Department are the result of the criticism that, despite the reported previous statement of Consul Horton and other Americans at Smyrna, little or no effort was being made by the government for their protection. The orders of to-day are taken as an indication that the administration has made up its mind to handle the situation in Turkey with a firm hand and to insist on full guarantees for the safety of all foreigners in Turkey.

It also is regarded as significant that the new orders should be sent to Captain Decker, whose report of the shot incident was that it was "not a hostile but an unfriendly act." It was also Captain Decker who reported to the Navy Department that he believed that Consul Horton was in danger. The Tennessee was sent to Smyrna by Ambassador Morgenthau because of advice he had received from Consul Horton indicating that the Turkish government was planning to act upon their own initiative in case of emergency has allayed somewhat the fears of those who were anxious for the safety of Consul Horton and other foreigners in Smyrna.

Just where the responsibility for the incident lays will not be known until more complete reports are received, but high officials of the administration here think some arrangements should have been made for the entry of the Tennessee's launch, in view of the fact that formal notice of the mining of the harbor of Smyrna had twice been given to the American Embassy and consulates in Asia Minor.

It was suggested in official quarters that Captain Decker may have believed his launch could enter without difficulty. The use of foreign flags as a blind has been frequent in warfare, and officials here think the Turkish land forces probably felt justified in taking no chances.

One phase of the situation which, however, will be impressed upon American consuls is that in taking care of British and French interests they are not to place themselves in the position of partisans, merely following the diplomatic courtesies usual in such situations. High officials here think that Turkish diplomats and higher officers may understand the custom of caring for the diplomatic interests of the United States.

It was officially announced to-day that the Russian littoral of the Black Sea has been mined, in many places for a distance of sixty miles out from the coast.

Ships are absolutely forbidden to sail at night in or out of the Russian ports on the Black Sea, through the mouths of the Rivers Dnieper and Bug and in the Gulf of Kerch.

TURKS BOMBARD RUSSIAN PORT

Also Engage British in Nine-Hour Battle on Persian Boundary.

London, Nov. 22.—The Reuter correspondent at Amsterdam sends the following:

"An official Constantinople telegram, received by way of Berlin, says that the Turkish cruiser Hamidieh yesterday bombarded and destroyed the Russian petroleum depots and wireless station at Tuapse, near Novorossysk, on the Black Sea."

"A heavy battle, lasting nine hours, occurred on November 18 along the Sht-el-Arab River (this river empties into the Persian Gulf, and forms part of the boundary between the Persian and Turkish dominions) between British and Turkish troops. The British losses were heavy. Captured British soldiers declare that the wounded included the British commander."

"One shot from the Turkish gunboat Marmaris hit a British gunboat and caused an explosion. Details are not yet available."

The Athens correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company sends the following:

"A British destroyer has captured a Turkish sailing vessel, on which were two German officers in disguise. They were proceeding to Smyrna."

"An Anglo-French squadron fired on some Turkish torpedo boats in the Dardanelles, but the latter disappeared."

Turks Reach Suez Canal; British Troops in Flight

London, Nov. 23.—A Reuter dispatch from Constantinople, sent by way of Berlin, gives the following official Turkish statement:

"The Turkish troops have reached the Suez Canal. In fighting near El Kantara the English suffered heavy losses and took flight."

El Kantara is a port on the right bank of the canal, about twenty-five miles south of Port Said.

Turks Hurl 125 Projectiles; Sister of Charity Wounded

Petrograd, Nov. 22.—The following communication from the General Staff of the Russian army in the Caucasus was issued to-day:

"On the morning of November 20 the Turkish cruiser Hamidieh, followed by a flotilla of torpedo boats, appeared off Tuapse and opened fire, hurling 125 projectiles into the neighborhood. The Russian artillery immediately replied with a very effective fire. Our losses consisted of three soldiers and a Sister of Charity wounded, one civilian killed and ten other civilians injured. The material damage was insignificant."

"In the direction of Erzerum one of our columns has made important progress above Juvravan. Our advance posts continue to tread the heels of the Turks. Other detachments are inactive."

Dispatches received in Petrograd from Tiflis, Transcaucasia, explain that the halt in the Russian advance toward Kopyrko was due to the discovery that an entire Turkish army was massed at Erzerum. The Russians are contenting themselves, it is said, with holding their positions while awaiting reinforcements.

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RUSSIAN JEWS SAFE IN TURKEY IF SUBJECTS

The Turkish government has assured the State Department at Washington that it will not expel Russian Jews residing in the Ottoman Empire, but will permit them to become naturalized Turkish subjects en bloc, it was announced here last night by the American Jewish committee.

The committee stated that 5,000 Jews in Jaffa alone have already applied for permission to take advantage of this decision. More than 25,000 Russian Jews are residents of the Palestine region alone, it was said.

GERMANS DRIVE WEDGE FURTHER INTO POLAND

Advance Reaches Within Forty Miles of the Polish Capital.

RUSSIANS GAINING ON GALICIAN FRONT

Austrians Give Up Novy-Sandez—Lull in East Prussia Campaign.

Vienna, Nov. 22.—The following official communication was issued here to-day:

"We and our ally continue our attacks successfully in Russian Poland. Several counter attacks by the enemy have been repulsed. So far the Austro-Hungarian troops have captured 15,000 prisoners."

"An important battle is proceeding west of Donajew (Galicia) and in the Carpathians."

London, Nov. 22.—The veil of secrecy has been drawn over the battles between the Russians and the Austro-German forces. The headquarters of both armies are confining themselves to the briefest statements concerning the hostilities, saying merely that fighting is in progress.

News from unofficial sources, however, shows that the German advance has penetrated further into Poland than had been disclosed previously, and that Warsaw is threatened for a second time. General von Hindenburg's army has advanced as far as the Lowicz-Skiernewice line, which means that the Germans have covered two-thirds of the ground to the Polish capital, from which they are now only forty miles distant. Further south in Poland, however, the Teuton allies are said to have been repulsed between Radom and Kielce.

The battle in East Prussia seems to have died down, but the Russians continue to advance in Galicia and are still fighting on the Czenstochowa-Cracow front.

The battle in Poland in the direction of Lowicz is the most critical one, and, while the Germans have the greatest confidence in General von Hindenburg since his defeat of the Russian General von Rennenkampf in East Prussia, here and in Petrograd military observers express the opinion that Russia's overwhelming superiority in numbers of men again must tell, as was the case when the Germans made their first attack on Warsaw.

Petrograd, Nov. 22.—The following official report from general headquarters was issued to-night:

"The fighting between the Viatska and the Wartha continues with great persistence. We have obtained some partial successes."

"The fights on the front of Czenstochowa-Cracow have resulted in no essential changes. We have taken 2,000 prisoners and some machine guns."

"In Galicia the Austrians have evacuated Novy-Sandez under the pressure of our troops."

Novy-Sandez was the headquarters of the Austrian General Staff about four weeks ago. It is about thirty miles southeast of Cracow.

The German column between the Wartha and the Viatska Rivers, according to to-day's reports, comprises six army corps and presents a front fifty miles in extent. The two rivers present flanking by either side, hence the fighting consists of straight frontal attacks, in which the losses of both armies are heavy, but neither side so far has been able to gain a marked advantage.

The Germans, military observers contend, cannot advance further in this region, since the Russian concentration, which was delayed by bad roads and by a lack of railroads, now is complete.

Paris, Nov. 22.—The military governor of Cracow has published a decree, says a Havas Agency dispatch from Rome, warning the civilians that if they do not quit the city they will be court-martialed and shot. The decree says:

"As the civil population of Cracow is not obeying with sufficient punctuality the order for the evacuation of the city, the government warns those who are slow in obeying that they will be court-martialed and that they will suffer the death penalty."

As a result of the ordinance approximately 50,000 Poles took immediate flight in all directions, adding their sufferings to those of the Galician refugees.

Russians Regard Situation in Poland as Satisfactory

Petrograd, Nov. 22.—Absence of news from the seat of war continues, without, however, arousing any particular anxiety. Fighting is going on and previous experience has been quite sufficient to inspire confidence as to the results. The situation in Poland is satisfactory from the Russian point of view.

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